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FIXATION OF THE TYPE LOCALITY OF
LYCAENA PHLAEAS HYPOPHLAEAS
(BOISDUVAL) AND A FOODPLANT
CORRECTION

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C. F. DOS PASSOS (IN LITT.) POINTED OUT that the type locality of *Lycaena phlaeas hypophlaeas* listed as "north of California" (J. Res. Lep. 5: 231) should instead be translated "Northern California." The type(s) was collected by P. J. M. Lorquin in 1852. Lorquin's California explorations appear in a mimeographed pamphlet, "Pierre Joseph Michel Lorquin — Naturalist-voyageur," by Estelle H. Lorquin, published by the Lorquin Service in San Francisco in 1938. L. M. Martin (per. communication) of the Los Angeles County Museum determined where Lorquin collected during 1952-1853 in relation to the pamphlet text. During that time, Lorquin "explored at first all the neighborhood of San Francisco, then the banks of the Sacramento and Plumas rivers; made trips in the Sierra Nevada chain, and ventured as far as the great forests of the interior." In view of what is known about the California distribution of *hypophlaeas*, the probable type locality is the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California. F. M. Brown (in litt.) says that the type locality could well have been the gold region in Tuolumne County.

T. Iwase pointed out (in litt.) that the record of daikon by Yokoyama as a foodplant for *Lycaena phlaeas daimio* in Japan was a misprint. He says there are five foodplants recorded in Japan: *Rumex japonicus*, *R. acetosa*, *R. acetosella*, *R. obtusifolius*, and *R. domesticus*. Thus the known foodplants for *L. phlaeas* subspecies are all in Polygonaceae—daikon (*Raphanus*) previously being the only exception.